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**General Assembly**
**Sixty-sixth session**
Agenda item 43
**Question of Cyprus**

**Security Council**
**Sixty-seventh year**

## Letter dated 17 September 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government and further to my letter dated 11 July 2012 addressed to you, regarding the continuing abuses by Turkey of international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus (A/66/868-S/2012/536), I transmit herewith the recorded violations committed during the month of May 2012 (see annex). I have the honour to draw your attention to the systematic abuses by Turkey of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus by blatantly violating international law and air traffic regulations in a way that seriously jeopardizes international aviation safety in the greater region.

I would be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 43, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nicholas **Emiliou**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

12-51856 (E) 021012

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## Annex to the letter dated 17 September 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

### Violations

| *Date* | *Time* | *Nature of violation* |
|---|---|---|
| 2 May 2012 | 1144-1205 | One C-130 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering Nicosia flight information region (FIR), 5 nm east of point DOREN, and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia area control centre (ACC). |
| | 1657-1711 | One C-130 Turkish military aircraft violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR until exiting 5 nm east of point DOREN without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| 3 May 2012 | 0917-0957 | One Cougar Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| | 1331-1545 | One Cougar Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| 4 May 2012 | 1445-1530 | One Cougar Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| | 1435-1705 | One unknown Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| 7 May 2012 | 0950-1158 | One Cougar Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| | 1530-1630 | One Cougar Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| 8 May 2012 | 1145-1300 | One Cougar Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| | 1141-1158 | One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR from 35 nm west of point DOREN and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC. |

| *Date* | *Time* | *Nature of violation* |
|---|---|---|
| | 0942-1137 | One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR from 50 nm east of point VESAR and exiting 47 nm east of point VESAR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| | 1015-1130 | Four F-16 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR from 55 nm east of point VESAR and, after flying over the southern segment of the Cyprus exclusive economic zone at altitudes of between 9,000 ft and 28,000 ft, exited from 55 nm east of point VESAR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| | 1356-1558 | One Cougar Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| | 1535-1600 | One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR until exiting from point 48 nm west of point DOREN without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| 9 May 2012 | 0956-1115 | One Cougar Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| | 1007-1205 | One Cougar Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| | 1103-1123 | One B-200 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR from 5 nm east of point DOREN and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| | 1403-1510 | One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR from point MAGIS and exiting from the same point without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| | 1504-1518 | One B-200 Turkish military aircraft violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR until exiting from point 5 nm east of point DOREN without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| | 1317-1618 | One unknown Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC. |

| *Date* | *Time* | *Nature of violation* |
|---|---|---|
| 10 May 2012 | 1025-1130 | Two Cougar Turkish military helicopters violated international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| | 1848-2020 | One unknown Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by flying within the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| 11 May 2012 | 0943-1035 | One unknown Turkish military helicopter violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| 14 May 2012 | 1144-1202 | One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR from 15 nm east of point DOREN and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| | 1535-1600 | One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR until exiting from point DOREN without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| | 1252-1400 | Two F-16 Turkish military aircraft violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR from 40 nm east of point VESAR, then flying within the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus until exiting 25 nm east of point VESAR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| 15 May 2012 | 0938-1056 | One Cougar Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| | 1453-1630 | One Huey Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| | 1745-2045 | One unknown Turkish military helicopter violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and international air traffic regulations by taking off from a sea vessel and flying within the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| | 1850-2014 | One Cougar Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC. |

| *Date* | *Time* | *Nature of violation* |
|---|---|---|
| 16 May 2012 | 0950-1146 | One Cougar Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| | 1152-1210 | One C-160 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR 15 nm east of point DOREN and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| | 1319-1412 | One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR from point KERIS and exiting from point ALKIS without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| | 1653-1710 | One C-160 Turkish military aircraft violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR until exiting from point DOREN without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| 17 May 2012 | 0926-1003 | Two F-16 Turkish military aircraft violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR from 17 nm east of point VESAR, by flying within the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC and by approaching an Italian G222 (call sign: IAM 447) flying at 19,000 ft. They exited 36 nm east of point VESAR. |
| 18 May 2012 | 0838-1040 | One unknown Turkish military helicopter violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and international air traffic regulations by taking off from a sea vessel and flying within the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| 22 May 2012 | 1022-1125 | One Cougar Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR from point DOREN without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| | 1128-1356 | One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR from point KERIS and exiting from point ALKIS without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| | 1258-1411 | Two F-16 Turkish military aircraft violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR from 10 nm east of point VESAR. Then, by flying within the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC, carried out combat air patrol within the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus while tracking a French Atlantique plane (call sign: FNY 5110). They exited 40 nm east of point VESAR. |

| *Date* | *Time* | *Nature of violation* |
|---|---|---|
| | 1258-1354 | One Cougar Turkish military helicopter violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR until exiting 33 nm west of point DOREN without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC. |
| | 1648-1710 | One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering Nicosia FIR 20 nm west of point DOREN without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| 23 May 2012 | 0816-0835 | One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR from point DOREN and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| | 1328-1347 | One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR until exiting from point DOREN without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC. |
| | 1034-1041 | One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR 23 nm east of point DOREN and exiting 15 nm east of point DOREN without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| | 1340-1450 | One Cougar Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| | 0823-1309 | One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR and specifically flying over the southern segment of the Cyprus exclusive economic zone at altitudes of between 700 ft and 4,500 ft, without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC. While on the backtrack leg, it again violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus. |
| | 1052-1341 | One unknown Turkish military helicopter violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and international air traffic regulations by taking off from a sea vessel and flying within the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| | 0823-1309 | Two F-16 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR from 25 nm east of point DOREN and, after flying over the southern segment of the Cyprus exclusive economic zone at altitudes of between 400 ft and 700 ft, exited without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC. |

| *Date* | *Time* | *Nature of violation* |
|---|---|---|
| | 1520-1547 | One unknown Turkish military helicopter violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and international air traffic regulations by taking off from a sea vessel and flying within the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| 24 May 2012 | 0925-1300 | One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and the international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR and specifically flying over the southern segment of the Cyprus exclusive economic zone at altitudes of between 1,400 ft and 4,600 ft, without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC. While on the backtrack leg, it again violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus. |
| | 0947-1415 | One Cougar Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| | 1218-1322 | One S-70 Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR from 17 nm west of point TOMBI and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| | 1212-1239 | One S-70 Turkish military helicopter violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and international air traffic regulations by taking off from a sea vessel and flying within the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| | 1507-1615 | One S-70 Turkish military helicopter violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR until exiting from point TOMBI without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| | 1513-1530 | One S-70 Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| | 1515-1533 | One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR until exiting from point DOREN without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| | 2141-2204 | One CN-160 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR from point VESAR and exiting from point BALMA without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC. |

| *Date* | *Time* | *Nature of violation* |
|---|---|---|
| 25 May 2012 | 0921-1156 | One unknown Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations by taking off from a sea vessel and flying within the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| | 0306-0334 | One CN-160 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR from point BALMA and exiting from point VESAR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| | 0955-1015 | One Cougar Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| 28 May 2012 | 1000-1042 | One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and international air traffic regulations by entering from 20 nm east of point VESAR and flying within the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC until exiting 50 nm east of point VESAR. |
| | 1005-1057 | Two F-4 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR from 28 nm west of point DOREN and, after flying over the southern segment of the Cyprus exclusive economic zone at altitudes of between 5,500 ft and 28,800 ft, exited from point VESAR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| | 1036-1055 | One C-130 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR from 12 nm east of point DOREN and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| | 1150-1202 | One C-130 Turkish military aircraft violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR until exiting from point DOREN without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| | 1558-1707 | One Cougar Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| 29 May 2012 | 1215-1316 | One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and international air traffic regulations by entering from point MAGIS and flying within the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC until exiting 10 nm south of point EVENO. |
| | 1408-1448 | One Cougar Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC. |

| *Date* | *Time* | *Nature of violation* |
|---|---|---|
| | 1652-1715 | One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering Nicosia FIR from point DOREN and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| 30 May 2012 | 0929-1320 | One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR and specifically flying over the southern segment of the Cyprus exclusive economic zone at altitudes of between 1,400 ft and 4,600 ft, without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC. While on the backtrack leg, it again violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus. |
| | 1005-1057 | Two Cougar Turkish military helicopters violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| 31 May 2012 | 0802-0908 | One Cougar Turkish military helicopter violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR until exiting 25 nm east of point DOREN without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| | 0822-1023 | One Cougar Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| | 0952-1150 | One Cougar Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| | 0940-1320 | One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR and specifically flying over the southern segment of the Cyprus exclusive economic zone at altitudes of between 1,400 ft and 4,600 ft, without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC. While on the backtrack leg, it again violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus. |

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**General Assembly**
**Sixty-seventh session**
Agenda item 69
**Promotion and protection of human rights**

**Security Council**
**Sixty-seventh year**

## Letter dated 21 September 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to my letter to you dated 20 September 2012 (see annex).

I would appreciate it if the present letter and the annex thereto could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 69, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Abdullah Hussain **Haroon**
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

12-52244 (E) 280912

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## Annex to the letter dated 21 September 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

This is to express our profound gratitude and appreciation for the strong condemnation expressed by you of the unwarranted, senseless, offensive and provocative acts aimed at denigrating Islam under the garb of freedom of expression.

Like all Muslims of the world, Pakistanis cannot condone any act, writing or verbal attack on their beloved Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him) or their religion. I am attaching the resolution passed in this regard by the National Assembly of Pakistan (see enclosure). Moreover, Pakistan's Cabinet in its meeting has decided to observe Friday, 21 September 2012, as Youm-e-Ishq-e-Rasool, "Love for Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him)", and has declared the day a public holiday.

The non-Muslim members of the international community have the duty to prevent and penalize such incitement to violence, which, as is evident by the reaction, poses a clear threat to international peace and security.

(*Signed*) Abdullah Hussain **Haroon**
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

## Enclosure

### Resolution on defamatory video maligning our Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him)

The National Assembly strongly condemns the airing of a defamatory video clip in the United States, maligning the revered and pious personality of Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him), on the eve of 11 September 2012.

Such actions, synchronized with the commemoration of atrocious events like 9/11, provoke hatred, discord and enmity within societies and between peoples of various faiths. The event has deeply hurt the feelings of the people of Pakistan and the Muslims all over the world.

Pakistan is a strong proponent of interfaith harmony and believes that all manifestations of extremist tendencies must be opposed.

(*Signed*) Farooq H. **Naek**
Minister for Law and Justice

13 September 2012

United Nations S/2012/718

Security Council

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# Letter dated 17 September 2012 from the Chair of the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict to the President of the Security Council

In my capacity as Chair of the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict, I have the honour to submit a report on the activities of the Working Group since the submission of its previous report on 30 September 2011.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and the enclosed report issued as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Peter Wittig

12-52188 (E) 270912

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# Annual report on the activities of the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict, established pursuant to resolution 1612 (2005)

**(1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012)**

## I. Introduction

1. On 26 July 2005, the Security Council adopted resolution 1612 (2005) on children and armed conflict.

2. In paragraph 8 of the resolution, the Council decided to establish a working group of the Security Council to review the reports of the mechanism referred to in paragraph 3 of the resolution, to review progress in the development and implementation of the action plans mentioned in paragraph 7 of the resolution and to consider other relevant information presented to it. The Council decided further that the working group should:

(a) Make recommendations to the Council on possible measures to promote the protection of children affected by armed conflict, including through recommendations on appropriate mandates for peacekeeping missions and recommendations with respect to the parties to the conflict;

(b) Address requests, as appropriate, to other bodies within the United Nations system for action to support implementation of the resolution in accordance with their respective mandates.

3. Pursuant to resolution 1612 (2005), the Chair of the Working Group submitted reports to the Council on developments in relation to the Working Group for the periods from 26 July 2005 to 30 June 2006 (S/2006/497), from 1 July 2006 to 30 June 2007 (S/2007/428), from 1 July 2007 to 30 June 2008 (S/2008/455), from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009 (S/2009/378), from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 (S/2010/410), and from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 (S/2011/610). During the reporting period, the Working Group held two formal meetings, on 30 September 2011 and 31 May 2012. During the same period, the Working Group held approximately 14 informal consultations as well as a number of "informal informals" at the Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations, as well as various bilateral meetings.

## II. Substantive issues addressed

### 32nd meeting

4. At its 32nd formal meeting, on 30 September 2011, the Working Group adopted conclusions with respect to the report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict in Iraq (S/2011/366). Those conclusions were issued as a Security Council document on 3 October 2011 (S/AC.51/2011/6). The Chair of the Working Group then carried out the tasks entrusted to him in the context of the conclusions, including by drawing the attention of the Security Council to the need to follow up on the recommendations addressed to it.

5. At the same meeting, the Working Group discussed the report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict in the Sudan dated 5 July 2011 (S/2011/413) and heard an update on the situation of children and armed conflict in the Sudan and South Sudan. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict introduced the report and recalled its main conclusions:

(a) Advances had been made during the reporting period by national authorities in addressing violations and abuses against children, through strengthened legislative frameworks and other practical measures for child protection. Some progress had also been made in the dialogue and the signing of action plans with parties to the conflict, and in the release of children;

(b) Particular concern was expressed regarding the continued violations and abuses committed against children by all parties to the conflict in the Sudan and South Sudan, including the continued recruitment and use of children by armed groups, as well as the killing and maiming of children, sexual violence, abduction, attacks on schools and hospitals, and the denial of humanitarian access;

(c) Combating impunity for all violations and abuses was a priority and response efforts undertaken by national and international actors to address those violations were outlined in the report.

6. During the meeting, the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations presented the views of his Government. The Permanent Representative of South Sudan to the United Nations was not able to participate in the subsequent discussion, but instead submitted a written statement on the Secretary-General's report (S/2011/413). The Working Group then held an exchange of views and, following the discussion, the experts were given the task of negotiating draft conclusions of the Group that would provide concrete follow-up to the report. The members of the Working Group stressed the need for two separate reports and conclusions for the Sudan and South Sudan following the independence of South Sudan in July 2011.

7. The main elements of the statements of the Permanent Representative of the Sudan and of the Permanent Representative of South Sudan, as well as the exchange of views among the members of the Working Group, will be reflected in the summary contained in the conclusions.

8. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General then gave an update on the progress made by the Unified Communist Party of Nepal-Maoist (UCPN-M) in implementing the action plan for the discharge of disqualified Maoist personnel (minors) and outlined measures to be undertaken by UCPN-M in order to be delisted from the Secretary-General's annual report on children and armed conflict.

9. The Deputy Executive Director of the Office of Emergency Programmes of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) then presented the Secretary-General's global horizontal note for May and June 2011.

**33rd meeting**

10. At its 33rd formal meeting, on 31 May 2012, the Working Group discussed the report of the Secretary-General on the situation of children and armed conflict in Colombia dated 21 March 2012 (S/2012/171). The Special Representative of the

Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict introduced the Secretary-General's report and recalled its main conclusions:

(a) Progress had been made by the Government of Colombia in preventing and responding to the recruitment and use of children, including through the development of a framework document (CONPES 3673) by the National Council on Economic and Social Policy;

(b) Violations and abuses continued to be committed against children by the Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia-Ejército del Pueblo (FARC-EP) and the Ejército de Liberación Nacional (ELN);

(c) Impunity for violations and abuses against children in armed conflict continued to be of grave concern, and continued efforts for the timely, rigorous and systematic investigation and prosecution of those cases were needed.

11. During the meeting, the Deputy Permanent Representative of Colombia presented the views of his Government. The Working Group then held an exchange of views and, following the discussion, the experts were given the task of negotiating draft conclusions of the Group that would provide concrete follow-up to the Secretary-General's report.

12. The main elements of the statement made by the Deputy Permanent Representative of Colombia, as well as the exchange of views among the members of the Working Group, will be reflected in the conclusions.

13. Also at its 33rd meeting, the Working Group discussed the report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict in Sri Lanka dated 21 December 2011 (S/2011/793). The Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict introduced the report and recalled its main conclusions:

(a) Since the end of the armed conflict in Sri Lanka in May 2009, no further cases of recruitment and use of children nor conflict-related killing and maiming had been reported to the Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting;

(b) Progress had been achieved in separating children from Tamil Makkal Viduthalai Pulikal (TMVP) and Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) and reintegrating them into society, and in tracing children who had been separated from their parents in the final stages of the conflict. In particular, the Government was developing a plan to undertake tracing activities in hospitals, children's homes and police posts through the country;

(c) However, additional measures were needed to further such efforts. Concerns remained regarding the need to establish accountability for the recruitment and use of children by remnants of TMVP.

14. The Deputy Permanent Representative of Sri Lanka presented the views of his Government. The Working Group then held an exchange of views and, following the discussion, the experts were given the task of negotiating draft conclusions of the Group that would provide concrete follow-up to the Secretary-General's report.

15. The main elements of the statement made by the Deputy Permanent Representative of Sri Lanka, as well as the exchange of views among the members of the Working Group, will be reflected in the conclusions.

16. The Deputy Executive Director of the Office of Emergency Programmes of UNICEF then presented the Secretary-General's global horizontal note for January and February 2012.

17. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General then briefed the Working Group on the situation of children in Mali, the Syrian Arab Republic and Libya.

18. During the reporting period, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General also briefed members of the Working Group, during its informal consultations on the situation of children in Syria[1] and on her visit to South Sudan in March 2012.[2]

19. The Secretariat made available to the Working Group a United Nations E-Room, which allows members to access the institutional memory of the Working Group with a user ID and password.

20. During the consideration of the present annual report, certain members expressed the wish to streamline the format of the report. To that effect, after an exchange of views, the Working Group agreed to discuss the format of its annual report prior to the preparation of its next report.

[1] Informal consultations on 15 February 2012.

[2] Informal consultations on 30 March 2012.

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**General Assembly**
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Agenda item 34
**Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development**

**Security Council**
**Sixty-seventh year**

## Identical letters dated 21 September 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith a statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia dated 21 September 2012, in reaction to the concentration of the armed forces of the Russian Federation near the administrative borders of Georgia's occupied provinces (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and the annex thereto issued as a document of the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 34, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Alexander **Lomaia**
Permanent Representative

12-52516 (E) 021012

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## Annex to the identical letters dated 21 September 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

## Statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia in reaction to the concentration of the armed forces of the Russian Federation near the administrative borders of Georgia's occupied provinces

In recent weeks, the armed forces of the Russian Federation have been concentrating manpower and offensive equipment in the areas adjacent to the administrative borders of Georgia's occupied provinces, which increases the risk of dangerous provocation. This was confirmed today, as a helicopter of the Russian military made landing in the area controlled by the central Georgian authorities, in proximity to the Tskhinvali region.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs voices stark protest in relation to this incident and calls on the Russian Federation to desist from amassing manpower and military assets in the occupied regions.

As the Ministry has stated earlier, the large-scale military manoeuvres of the Russian Armed Forces, "Kavkaz-2012", have been purposely rescheduled to coincide with the pre-election period in Georgia. Our concerns about subsequent risks and provocations have also proved valid.

The Foreign Ministry will urgently inform the relevant international organizations and Georgia's partners regarding the recent actions of the Russian occupation forces, so that they convey to official Moscow that this aggressive posture is unacceptable.

Tbilisi, 21 September 2012

United Nations A/67/392–S/2012/720

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
26 September 2012

Original: English

**General Assembly**
**Sixty-seventh session**
Agenda item 34
**Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development**

**Security Council**
**Sixty-seventh year**

## Identical letters dated 21 September 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith a statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia dated 21 September 2012, regarding the European Union Monitoring Mission's concern over Russia's military build-up in the occupied Georgian territories (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and the annex thereto issued as an official document of the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 34, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Alexander **Lomaia**
Permanent Representative

12-52302 (E) 280912

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## Annex to the identical letters dated 21 September 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

## Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia regarding the European Union Monitoring Mission's concern over Russia's military build-up in the occupied Georgian territories

Lately, high officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation made several statements on the alleged build-up of Georgia's military personnel and equipment along the occupation lines with the Abkhazia and Tskhinvali regions. In this regard, on 21 September 2012 the European Union Monitoring Mission in Georgia issued the following statement:

> "In recent days, there have been claims about a possible change in posture of Georgian security personnel at the South Ossetian Administrative Boundary Line. The European Union Monitoring Mission has been intensively engaged in monitoring and assessing these reports with the deployment of extra patrols and has been checking the situation with the relevant authorities. The Mission has not observed any evidence to support these claims. However, the European Union Monitoring Mission has further increased its patrolling to actively monitor the situation on the ground.
>
> "The European Union Monitoring Mission has at the same time observed a build-up of Russian Federation armed personnel along the South Ossetian Administrative Boundary Line. The Mission has raised its concerns about this activity with the relevant Russian command structures.
>
> "The European Union Monitoring Mission urges all sides to refrain from any activities that could destabilize the security and safety of the local population on either side of the Administrative Boundary Line."

The statement is available at: http://www.eumm.eu/en/press_and_public_information/press_releases/3329/.

Tbilisi, 21 September 2012

United Nations A/67/393–S/2012/721

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
26 September 2012
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Original: Chinese, English, French and Russian

**General Assembly**
**Sixty-seventh session**
Agenda item 94 (k)
**General and complete disarmament: Mongolia's international security and nuclear-weapon-free status**

**Security Council**
**Sixty-seventh year**

## Letter dated 20 September 2012 from the Permanent Representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to attach herewith the text of a statement by France, the People's Republic of China, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America concerning security assurances in connection with Mongolia's nuclear-weapon-free status (see annex).

We should be grateful if you would have the present letter and the annex thereto issued and circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 94 (k), and of the Security Council. The statement should not be considered as eligible for registration under Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

(*Signed*) **Li** Baodong
Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Gérard **Araud**
Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Vitaly I. **Churkin**
Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Mark **Lyall Grant**
Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Susan E. **Rice**
Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations

12-52308 (E) 280912

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## Annex to the letter dated 20 September 2012 from the Permanent Representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

## Joint declaration of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America on Mongolia's nuclear-weapon-free status

The People's Republic of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America,

Welcoming the declaration by Mongolia in 1992 of its nuclear-weapon-free status and passage of the Law of Mongolia on its Nuclear-Weapon-Free Status, which entered into force on 3 February 2000,

Taking into account the negative security assurances given to Mongolia, as a non-nuclear-weapon State party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, by the People's Republic of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America in their respective unilateral declarations issued on 5 and 6 April 1995, and referred to in Security Council resolution 984 (1995) of 11 April 1995, or as subsequently updated,

Recalling the statement concerning security assurances for Mongolia as regards nuclear weapons, issued on 5 October 2000 by the People's Republic of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America,

Taking into account Mongolia's status as a non-nuclear-weapon State party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, as well as its unique geographic status,

Welcoming Mongolia's policy of developing peaceful, friendly and mutually beneficial relations with other States,

Welcoming Mongolia's declaration regarding its nuclear-weapon-free status of 17 September 2012,

Noting that the following declaration constitutes a political commitment only and does not create by itself any legal obligations,

Declare as follows:

1. The People's Republic of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America reaffirm to Mongolia their intent to cooperate in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 53/77 D of 4 December 1998 with respect to Mongolia's nuclear-weapon-free status, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

2. The People's Republic of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America

reaffirm their intent to seek immediate Security Council action to provide assistance to Mongolia, as a non-nuclear-weapon State party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, in accordance with the provisions of Security Council resolution 984 (1995) of 11 April 1995, if Mongolia should become a victim of an act of aggression or an object of a threat of aggression in which nuclear weapons are used.

3. The People's Republic of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America reaffirm, in the case of Mongolia, their respective unilateral negative security assurances as stated in their declarations issued on 5 and 6 April 1995, and referred to in Security Council resolution 984 (1995) of 11 April 1995, or as subsequently updated.

4. The People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation recall and reconfirm the legally binding commitments undertaken by them with respect to Mongolia through the conclusion of bilateral treaties with Mongolia regarding these matters.

5. The People's Republic of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America affirm their intent, as long as Mongolia maintains its nuclear-weapon-free status, to respect that status and not to contribute to any act that would violate it.

(*Signed*) **Li** Baodong
Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of China
to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Gérard **Araud**
Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Vitaly I. **Churkin**
Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation
to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Mark **Lyall Grant**
Permanent Representative of theUnited Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Susan E. **Rice**
Permanent Representative of the United States
to the United Nations

17 September 2012, New York

United Nations S/2012/722

Security Council

Distr.: General
27 September 2012

Original: English

# Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Abyei

## I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to paragraph 15 of Security Council resolution 2047 (2012), in which the Council requested that I continue to inform it of progress in the implementation of the mandate of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA), and to bring to its attention any serious violations of the Agreement of 20 June 2011 between the Government of the Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement on Temporary Arrangements for the Administration and Security of the Abyei Area (S/2011/384, annex). The present report also provides an update on progress made in the implementation of the additional tasks mandated to UNISFA under Security Council resolution 2024 (2011) related to the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism. In addition, the report provides an update on the situation in Abyei and on the deployment and operations of UNISFA since my previous report on the matter issued on 25 July 2012 (S/2012/583).

## II. Security situation

2. During the period under review, the security situation in the Abyei Area remained generally stable. A company size force of approximately 120 to 150 Sudanese oil police remained inside the oil complex in Diffra in the northern Abyei Area. The oil police did not conduct any operations outside of the oil complex. Nonetheless, their presence constitutes a violation of the Agreement of 20 June 2011 and Security Council resolutions 1990 (2011) and 2046 (2012).

3. The annual migration of the Misseriya nomads through the Abyei Area, which began late in October 2011, was completed during the reporting period. As of mid-August, UNISFA confirmed that the reverse movement of the nomads northwards from water sources and grazing land in the Abyei Area and Unity State in South Sudan, which began in May, was completed without any major security incidents.

4. Misseriya traders, on the other hand, have maintained a presence in the Abyei town market. Owing to an increase in the rate of return of displaced Ngok Dinka to the Abyei Area following the withdrawal of Sudanese armed forces in May and June 2012, commercial activity between the two communities increased during the reporting period. Although no major security incidents have been reported, law and



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order is a growing concern, given the lack of a police presence in Abyei town. One specific issue in this context was the location of a market which had the potential of being a security threat because of its congestion, and which would, therefore, be difficult to manage in case of inter-communal security incidents. UNISFA has requested the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee to consider relocating the market for this reason. As at 16 September, nearly all of the traders had moved to the old market, which UNISFA assisted in rehabilitating.

5. As noted in my previous report, with the onset of the rainy season the United Nations Mine Action Service has suspended operations in the Abyei Area. In this context, the Ethiopian demining platoon remained at full capacity to address threats from mines and unexploded ordnance. On 8 August 2012, the platoon carried out a controlled demolition of unexploded ordnance and ammunition discovered near the local hospital in Abyei town on 1 August.

## III. Political developments

6. There was very little progress on the further implementation of the Agreement of 20 June 2011 during the reporting period. Following the adoption of the terms of reference for the Joint Military Observer Committee during the fifth session of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee in July 2012, the deployment of Sudanese and South Sudanese members of the Committee to the Abyei Area commenced on 31 July 2012. As at 13 September, 39 members of the Committee and members of the Joint Military Observer Teams have undergone predeployment training in the Abyei Area. Under the Agreement of 20 June 2011, the Committee is responsible for, inter alia, observing and monitoring the security situation in the Abyei Area, verifying and investigating allegations of threats to civilians, and reporting them to the Committee.

7. The sixth session of the Committee was held from 9 to 11 August in Abyei town. Although the regular holding of Committee meetings since the fourth session in June 2012 is an encouraging development, at the last session the Committee failed to make any progress on the implementation of decisions taken during the fifth session in July 2012. In particular, the parties could not agree on the content of a joint letter to their respective Presidents informing them of and requesting their guidance on how to resolve disagreements regarding the establishment of the institutions of the Abyei Area Administration. Similarly, the parties failed to agree on the draft terms of reference of the intergovernmental task force on humanitarian assistance for Abyei, owing to differences over their representation in the task force and a dispute over references to Sudanese law as the framework for its activities. Finally, the Committee failed to adopt the draft concept of operations for the Abyei Police Service because the Sudanese police expert was not present at the meeting.

8. Meanwhile, on the sidelines of the sixth session of the Committee, the most influential traditional Ngok Dinka and Misseriya leaders agreed to start discussing issues of common interest, under the auspices of the Committee, as a prelude to a comprehensive and broad-based dialogue involving all components of the Ngok Dinka and Misseriya communities. In addition to underlining the crucial importance of inter-community dialogue, a joint communiqué, sanctioning the preliminary consultations, acknowledged the relevance of the grievances expressed by the Ngok

Dinka community and called for continuous dialogue between the communities. The leaders did not however set precise timelines for pursuing this dialogue.

9. On 16 August, UNISFA received a copy of a decision of the Government of the Sudan to dispatch 10 members of the Abyei Area Executive Committee to the Abyei Area before the end of August, and a request by the Chairman of the Executive Committee to provide security and accommodation for those members. The Abyei Area Executive Committee had been created by the Government of the Sudan after the military takeover of the Abyei Area by the Sudanese armed forces in May 2011. This decision of the Government of the Sudan followed a similar decision taken by the Government of South Sudan, dated 26 June 2012, to relocate the secretariat of the former Abyei Area Administration from Agok to Abyei town, as described in my previous report. Given the lack of progress on the further implementation of the Agreement of 20 June 2011, these two unilateral decisions, both of which constitute violations of that Agreement, led to an increase in tension between the two Governments. Following the latter decision, the two sides exchanged public accusations of the other having violated the Agreement. So far, neither decision has been implemented. However, as a result of the controversy over these unilateral decisions, the seventh session of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee, which was to have been held on 10 September in Addis Ababa, was postponed until further notice.

10. Finally, there was no progress on the resolution of the final status of the Abyei Area during the reporting period. During the ongoing negotiations, the African Union High-level Implementation Panel confirmed to the parties that it would submit a proposal on this issue to President Omer Al-Bashir and President Salva Kiir for consideration during their upcoming summit.

## IV. Humanitarian situation

11. The pace of return of displaced persons to areas north of the Kiir/Bahr el-Arab River remained steady during the reporting period. As at 10 September, UNISFA observed that approximately 12,000 displaced persons have returned to areas north of the Kiir/Bahr el-Arab River, including 3,500 to Abyei town, out of the approximately 110,000 people who fled their homes in May 2011.

12. During the period under review, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees conducted a population movement profiling and a protection needs assessment to determine trends in population movements and evaluate the overall situation with regard to the protection of civilians in the Abyei Area. The vast majority of displaced persons interviewed expressed their intention to return to their places of origin in the Abyei Area. After visiting those locations, returnees are beginning to construct shelters and to prepare themselves for the return of their families after the rainy season. Furthermore, the majority of interviewees who have returned stated that they felt safe in their current locations of return. Only a few of them cited the presence of Misseriya traders in the Abyei town market as a security concern.

13. Food distribution continued in August, during which an estimated 75,000 people were reached. Food security and livelihood partners also distributed seeds and agricultural tools to displaced persons. The United Nations Children's Fund continued providing potable water to displaced persons and returnees, while

UNISFA delivered trucks of water to areas of return in which hand pumps and water yards have not yet been rehabilitated. UNISFA also assisted with the rehabilitation of the water well near the Abyei town hospital, supported the returnees in Abyei town with their agricultural activities, provided on-the-job training to the nurses, and provided water, electricity and furniture to the Abyei hospital.

## V. Protection of civilians

14. Apart from incidents of cattle raiding, which UNISFA resolved smoothly and in close cooperation with local leaders, no inter-communal conflict was reported in the Abyei Area during the period under review. Pending the establishment and effective functioning of the Abyei Area joint institutions, the mission continued to implement its multifaceted strategy for the protection of civilians. The mission's efforts in this regard focused on monitoring and early warning assessments, conducting day and night patrols, promoting inter-community dialogue between the Misseriya and Ngok Dinka communities through their traditional leaders and through its interaction with Sudanese and South Sudanese Government officials.

15. Direct security threats to the civilian population in the Abyei Area remained minimal, as the rainy season severely restricted the movement of communities and their respective armed groups. However, the risks of confrontation will be considerably heightened in the next few months in view of the expected increase in the rate of return of the displaced Ngok Dinka population and the beginning of the next Misseriya migration immediately following the end of the rainy season. Tensions between communities and the desire for revenge and retribution remains high in view of the destruction suffered in the Abyei Area in May 2011. UNISFA has begun to develop a new conflict prevention and mitigation strategy, which maximizes the use of all of the mission's military and civilian resources, to minimize the risk of confrontation between the two communities.

16. There were no new developments during the period under review with regard to the operationalization of human rights monitoring in the Abyei Area, as called for under paragraph 10 of resolution 1990 (2011).

## VI. Deployment of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei

17. As at 1 September, the military component of UNISFA comprised 3,967 of its authorized troop strength of 4,200 (see annex I to the present report). The remaining 233 elements are earmarked for deployment within the UNISFA air aviation unit, and as military observers and force protection for the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism.

18. The UNISFA military component continued to be deployed in three sectors (see annex II to the present report). During the reporting period, however, most of the UNISFA troops were redeployed along the main roads in view of the extensive deterioration of the supply routes resulting from heavy rain. The temporary operating bases that were located at Um Khariet, Thurpader, Marial Achak, Tejalai, Dungoup, Korognal, Alal, Noong and Anthony have been relocated to Farouk, Diffra, Goli, Abyei town, Bantoum and Maniang.

19. In order to ensure the peaceful and orderly return of displaced Ngok Dinka and the conclusion of the Misseriya reverse movement northwards, UNISFA continued to conduct extensive day and night patrols. The Sudanese oil police did not interfere with the Force's movements or its operations during the reporting period.

20. As noted above, no progress has been made on the establishment of the Abyei Police Service. In the meantime, UNISFA continued with preparations for the deployment of an advance police team, comprising the Senior Police Adviser and 11 police advisers. Currently, all of them are awaiting their visas from the Government of the Sudan. The purpose of the advance team will be to provide UNISFA with assistance in the further development of the terms of reference of the Abyei Police Service with the parties, advising the UNISFA Head of Mission on law and order issues, and preparing for the deployment of additional United Nations police advisers, as provided for under the UNISFA mandate.

## VII. Status of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism

21. The Sudan and South Sudan have yet to activate the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism, which they agreed to establish in the Agreement on Border Security and the Joint Political and Security Mechanism of 29 June 2011 and the Agreement on the Border Monitoring Support Mission of 30 July 2011. They were unable to reach an agreement on the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone during the ongoing negotiations in Addis Ababa. The Government of the Sudan continued to object to the location of the centre line of the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone in the Kiir/Bahr el-Arab River valley in the map proposed by the African Union High-level Implementation Panel in November 2011 and endorsed by the Security Council in its resolution 2046 (2012).

22. In the meantime, UNISFA continued preparations for the operationalization of the Mechanism. The Sudan, South Sudan and UNISFA maintained 32, 30 and 34 monitors, respectively, at the temporary headquarters of the Mechanism in Assosa, Ethiopia. From 30 July to 29 August 2012, the monitors attended a joint training course on all aspects of the Mechanism's functioning and mandate. The final week of training, from 22 to 30 August 2012, was organized with the support of the Government of Norway and focused on the Mechanism's joint operational concept, monitoring standards, and teamwork requirements and on providing the monitors with a sound understanding of the relevant agreements they will be implementing.

23. On 17 August 2012, the UNISFA Head of Mission submitted to the Governments of the Sudan and South Sudan a draft roll-out plan for the deployment of the Border Mechanism, to address the operational constraints related to the lack of infrastructure in some of the agreed sector headquarters and team sites, and the time necessary to establish these infrastructures after the end of the rainy season. The roll-out plan, which is to be implemented after the Mechanism is officially activated, would be completed in two phases. During the first phase, an initial operating capacity would be established. All operations would be conducted from two sector headquarters, at Assosa, Ethiopia, and Kadugli, Southern Kordofan, Sudan. Each of the two sectors would comprise two teams of monitors. The Assosa headquarters would be responsible for operations to the east of the Abyei Area,

while the Kadugli headquarters would cover operations to the west of the Abyei Area. Full operating capacity would be reached by January 2013, with the full deployment of the Mechanism to its headquarters, the four sector headquarters and 10 team sites.

24. Each of the two deployment phases would have air assets and force protection. In the same communication, UNISFA also requested both parties to deploy an additional 36 national monitors to the temporary headquarters in Assosa by the end of October 2012 for their induction. As at 10 September 2012, UNISFA has not received a response regarding the proposal from either Government.

25. During the period under review, staff of the United Nations Mine Action Service worked with UNISFA to fully integrate their work in the planning of future operations of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism. Once the Mechanism is operational, Mine Action Service staff will assist the monitoring teams with operating safely along the full extent of the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone.

## VIII. Mission support

26. During the reporting period, UNISFA continued its efforts to improve the quality of life of its military component. The supply, quality and quantity of food delivered to the troops improved significantly during the period under review. Owing to the deterioration in the road connection from the contractors' warehouse in Wau, South Sudan, to the central delivery point in the Abyei Area, fresh food and rations were airlifted using an MI-26 helicopter. Delivery from the central delivery point in the Abyei Area to military component company locations was conducted by road. The mission also supported the World Food Programme by making available one Rubb Hall warehouse in the Abyei town camp with storage capacity of over 300 tons for emergency food supplies.

27. Approximately 50 per cent of UNISFA troops continue to reside in tents. The transfer of 204 prefabricated containers for hard-wall accommodation from the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) to the Abyei Area is almost complete. Ethiopian military tents which were damaged during heavy rain in June 2012 were replaced with United Nations tents provided from UNAMID and the Global Service Centre in Brindisi, Italy. UNISFA also completed the transfer of eight pieces of heavy engineering equipment from UNAMID. The hard-wall accommodation, tents and heavy equipment will enable the mission to commence construction work immediately after the end of the rainy season. UNISFA troops continue to reside in elevated locations along the main supply route (north-south) through the Abyei Area during the rainy season.

28. From 16 July to 2 August 2012, UNISFA successfully completed its first rotation of 1,538 Ethiopian troops. The rotation was conducted using L-100 aircraft under a letter of assist from Ethiopia and using the airfield in Kadugli, Southern Kordofan State, as the entry and exit point. Owing to the deterioration of road conditions and in order to forestall a reduction in operational capability during the handover and takeover of operational units, the rotation had to be carried out using 93 MI-8 flights to shuttle the rotating troops from Abyei to Kadugli and back.

29. The mission continued to strengthen the operational capability of the interim headquarters of the Joint Border Verification Monitoring Mechanism in Assosa, Ethiopia. UNISFA has deployed 11 international civilian mission support staff to Assosa. The mission continued to provide Sudanese and South Sudanese monitors in Assosa with accommodation, transportation, life, medical, communications and information technology support. The mission has further continued negotiations with the Government of Ethiopia on the necessary operating procedures which will come into effect as soon as the Mechanism is operational. These procedures include access to the temporary headquarters in Assosa and the use of the airfield.

30. During the reporting period, UNISFA sought to secure additional entry and resident visas from the Government of the Sudan for its staff. Nonetheless, 31 requests for resident visas for mission support personnel and an additional four visa requests for substantive personnel remain pending.

## IX. Financial implications

31. The General Assembly, by its resolution 66/241 B of 21 June 2012, appropriated the amount of $257.9 million for the maintenance of the Force for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013. Should the Security Council decide to extend the mandate of UNISFA beyond 27 November 2012, the cost of maintaining the Force would be limited to the amount approved by the General Assembly for the 2012/13 financial period. As at 12 September 2012, unpaid assessed contributions to the Special Account for UNISFA amounted to $93.3 million. Total outstanding assessed contributions for all peacekeeping operations at that date amounted to $2,517.5 million. Reimbursement to the contributing Government for troop and contingent-owned equipment costs has been made for the periods up to 31 May 2012 and 31 March 2012, respectively, in accordance with the quarterly payment schedule.

## X. Observations and recommendations

32. The security situation in the Abyei Area has remained calm. However, the deadlock between the two parties over the establishment of the joint administration institutions and the Abyei Police Service, as provided under the Agreement of 20 June 2011, if allowed to persist, could severely undermine and even reverse progress made in the implementation of the Agreement.

33. The initiation of preliminary direct talks between traditional leaders of the Ngok Dinka and Misseriya communities is an encouraging development, but the situation remains extremely fragile. If this process is to achieve the intended result of a comprehensive and broad-based dialogue leading to reconciliation and peaceful coexistence, it is absolutely essential for the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee, the political umbrella responsible for overseeing the organization of the dialogue, to make sure that it takes place within a clear and time-bound plan of action that includes tangible outcomes and genuine peace dividends for both communities. UNISFA will continue providing the Committee with support in this regard.

34. I remain deeply concerned about the postponement of the seventh session of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee, which was scheduled for 10 September 2012,

as well as the parties' failure to reach an agreement on any of the outstanding issues related to the implementation of the Agreement of 20 June 2011. In particular, the persistent differences over the establishment of the Abyei Area Administration institutions, the formation of the Abyei Police Service and the delivery of humanitarian assistance to all of the affected communities in the Abyei Area risk undermining and reversing the progress made towards the restoration of peace and security in the Abyei Area. I urge the Governments of the Sudan and South Sudan to refrain from any unilateral actions likely to undermine the implementation of the Agreement and complicate efforts to determine the final status of the Abyei Area. The two Co-Chairs of the Committee should seek to maintain close communication on all issues of common concern related to the Abyei Area.

35. In order for the anticipated large-scale return of displaced persons to the Abyei Area to result in sustainable resettlement, the parties must ensure that the Committee is able to fully and effectively carry out all of its mandated tasks and that the dispute over the Abyei Area Administration is finally resolved. They must take urgent steps to remove all existing obstacles to the delivery of humanitarian assistance to all affected communities, and, in particular, agree on the terms of reference of the intergovernmental task force on humanitarian assistance for Abyei. The deployment by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of a Senior Humanitarian Coordinator to the Abyei Area will help to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance to the population. I urge the Governments of the Sudan and South Sudan to extend their fullest cooperation and support to the Senior Humanitarian Coordinator.

36. It is also of critical importance for all concerned stakeholders to expedite the establishment of the Abyei Area joint institutions to address the basic needs of the resident communities. The creation of a local and joint police force is essential to fill the security vacuum following the withdrawal of Sudanese and South Sudanese armed forces. It would also reduce the exposure of the local population and humanitarian actors to potential risks posed by the activities of criminals. Lastly, it is my hope that progress in the development of local institutions will also result in an agreement on an alternative security arrangement for the oil complex in Diffra, thereby allowing the withdrawal of the Sudanese oil police.

37. The operationalization of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism remains a major requirement for defusing tension between the Sudan and South Sudan, building mutual trust and confidence and developing neighbourly relations between them. While I commend both Governments for having recently deployed their national monitors to the temporary headquarters of the Mechanism in Assosa, I urge them to quickly reach an agreement on the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone, so that the Mechanism can be activated immediately. UNISFA has deployed troops, military observers, support personnel and air assets to facilitate the initial operations of the Mechanism and is ready to start.

38. In resolution 2047 (2012), the Security Council expressed its intention to review the mandate of UNISFA after a period of four months. Given the current status of the peace process between the Sudan and South Sudan, the security situation on the border and the political and security situation in the Abyei Area, I recommend that the mandate and troop levels of UNISFA be maintained and that the Security Council consider a further six-month extension of the Force's current mandate.

39. Finally, I would like to reiterate my deepest condolences to the Government and people of Ethiopia on the death of the Prime Minister, Meles Zenawi, who contributed relentlessly and immensely to the restoration of peace and stability in the Abyei Area. It is my sincere hope that his successor will preserve the commendable support of the Government of Ethiopia for the work of UNISFA.

40. I would also like to express my appreciation to my Special Envoy, Haile Menkerios, and to the African Union High-level Implementation Panel led by Thabo Mbeki for their sustained efforts to assist the two parties in resolving their persistent differences over the practical modalities for implementing the various agreements they have signed. Moreover, I would like to extend my gratitude to the Head of Mission, Lieutenant General Tadesse Werede Tesfay, and the staff of UNISFA for their continued efforts to help to restore normalcy to the Abyei Area, including by promoting reconciliation and peaceful coexistence between the various communities, often under very difficult conditions.

# Annex I

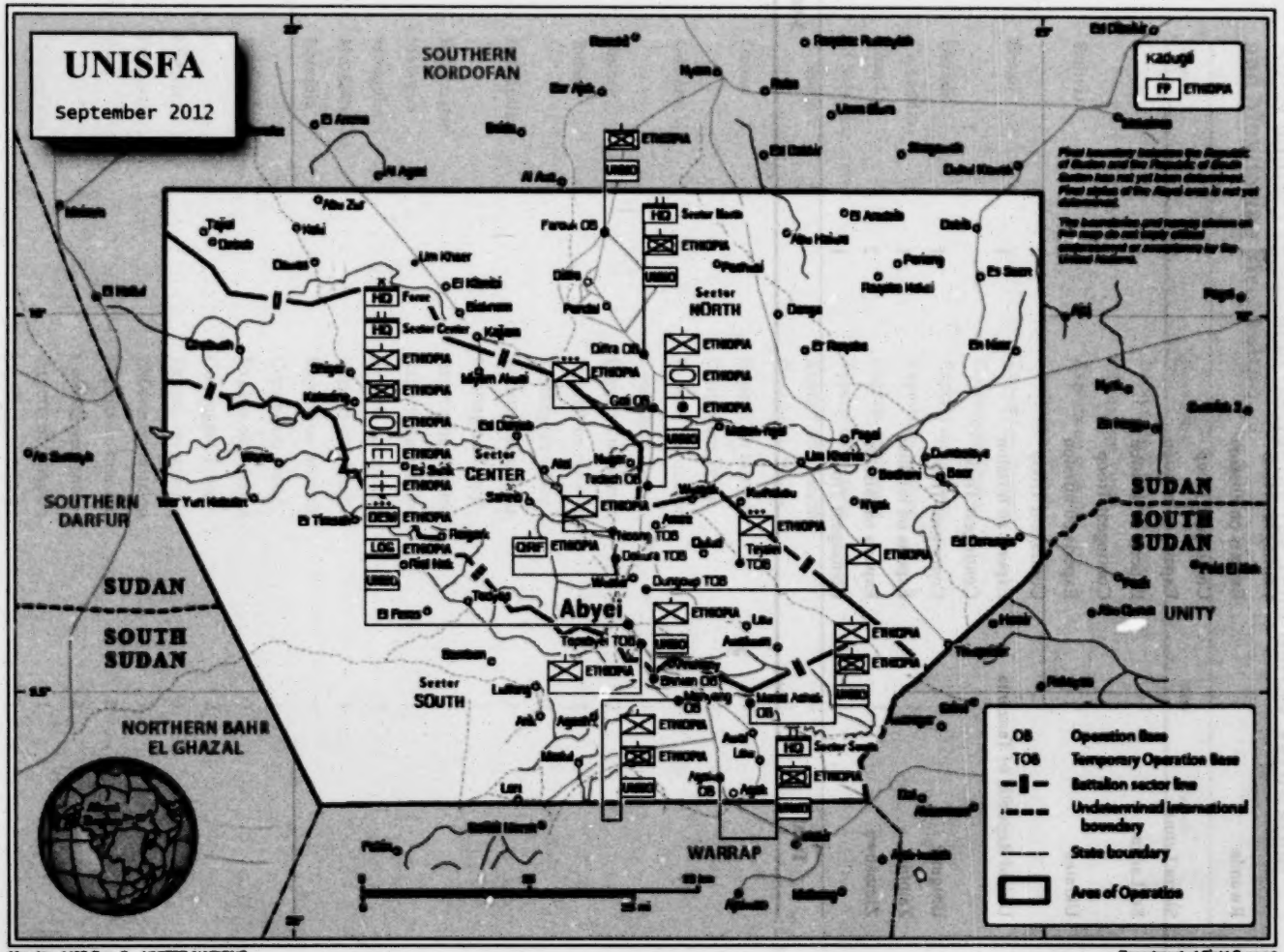
## Composition of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei military component (including the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism)

| *Country* | *Description* | *Male* | *Female* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Benin | Experts on mission | 3 | | |
| | Contingent Troop | 1 | | 4 |
| Bolivia | Experts on mission | 3 | | |
| | Contingent Troop | 1 | | 4 |
| Brazil | Experts on mission | 1 | | |
| | Contingent Troop | 2 | | 3 |
| Burundi | Experts on mission | 1 | | 1 |
| Cambodia | Experts on mission | 1 | | 1 |
| Ecuador | Experts on mission | 1 | | 1 |
| El Salvador | Experts on mission | 1 | | 1 |
| Ethiopia | Experts on mission | 79 | 4 | |
| | Contingent Troop | 3 603 | 202 | 3 888 |
| Ghana | Experts on mission | 3 | | |
| | Contingent Troop | 2 | | 5 |
| Guatemala | Experts on mission | 2 | | |
| | Contingent Troop | 1 | | 3 |
| Guinea | Experts on mission | 2 | | 2 |
| India | Experts on mission | 2 | | |
| | Contingent Troop | 2 | | 4 |
| Indonesia | Experts on mission | 1 | | |
| | Contingent Troop | 1 | | 2 |
| Kyrgyzstan | Experts on mission | 1 | | 1 |
| Malaysia | Experts on mission | 1 | | 1 |
| Mongolia | Experts on mission | 2 | | 2 |
| Mozambique | Experts on mission | 1 | | 1 |
| Namibia | Experts on mission | 1 | | |
| | Contingent Troop | 1 | | 2 |
| Nepal | Experts on mission | 3 | | |
| | Contingent Troop | 2 | | 5 |
| Nigeria | Experts on mission | 3 | | 3 |
| Paraguay | Experts on mission | 1 | | 1 |
| Peru | Experts on mission | 2 | | |
| | Contingent Troop | 1 | | 3 |
| Philippines | Experts on mission | 1 | | |
| | Contingent Troop | 1 | | 2 |

| *Country* | *Description* | *Male* | *Female* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Russian Federation | Experts on mission | 1 | | |
| | Contingent Troop | 2 | | 3 |
| Rwanda | Experts on mission | 2 | | |
| | Contingent Troop | 2 | | 4 |
| Sierra Leone | Experts on mission | 3 | | 3 |
| Sri Lanka | Experts on mission | 5 | | |
| | Contingent Troop | 1 | | 6 |
| Ukraine | Experts on mission | 2 | | |
| | Contingent Troop | 2 | | 4 |
| United Republic of Tanzania | Experts on mission | 1 | | |
| | Contingent Troop | | 1 | 2 |
| Uruguay | Contingent Troop | 1 | | 1 |
| Zambia | Experts on mission | 1 | | 1 |
| Zimbabwe | Experts on mission | 2 | | |
| | Contingent Troop | 1 | | 3 |
| **Total** | | | | **3 967** |

## Annex II

### Map of the deployment of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei




Map No. 4457 Rev. 7 UNITED NATIONS
July 2012 (Colour)

Department of Field Support
Cartographic Section

United Nations A/67/397–S/2012/723

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
27 September 2012
English
Original: Arabic

**General Assembly**
**Sixty-seventh session**
Agenda item 36
**The situation in the Middle East**

**Security Council**
**Sixty-seventh year**

## Identical letters dated 19 September 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a statistical summary of Israeli violations of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) committed during the month of August 2012 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex issued as an official document of the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 36, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

12-52425 (E) 031012 051012

Please recycle

## Annex to the identical letters dated 19 September 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

### Land violations

| *Date* | *Time* | *Nature of violation* |
|---|---|---|
| 2 August 2012 | 0100 | Personnel from an Israeli enemy patrol crossed the technical fence opposite the Lebanese Army Maysat position. |
| 4 August 2012 | 1120 | Israeli enemy personnel inside the Rumaysh Gate position took up combat positions and trained their weapons on a Lebanese Army patrol. |
| | 1135 | An Israeli enemy patrol directed the cannon of two Merkava tanks towards Lebanese territory opposite the Lebanese Army Majidiyah position. |
| 7 August 2012 | 0930 | The Israeli enemy trained a 12.7 mm machine gun on Lebanese Army personnel opposite the area of the border barrier in Kafr Killa. |
| 9 August 2012 | 0010<br>0245 | An Israeli enemy patrol at the Ayn al-Tannur south position directed a searchlight towards the Lebanese army Bastara position. |
| | 0100<br>0415 | An Israeli enemy patrol directed a searchlight towards the Lebanese Army Bastara position from the Mughr Shab'a-1 position. |
| | 0145<br>0410 | An Israeli enemy patrol directed a searchlight towards the Lebanese Army Bastara position from the Mazra'at Ramta position. |
| 16 August 2012 | 1700 | As citizens were marching towards the town of Adaysah in observance of international Jerusalem Day, an Israeli enemy patrol made provocative movements, stirring up dust and kicking up stones towards the citizens in order to disturb and intimidate them. The patrol subsequently launched six smoke bombs towards the marchers; the bombs fell inside Lebanese territory. |
| | 2240 | While moving from the Duhayrah south position to the Duhayrah Gate position, an Israeli enemy patrol directed a searchlight towards the emplacement at the Lebanese Army Duhayrah position for five minutes. |

| *Date* | *Time* | *Nature of violation* |
|---|---|---|
| 21 August 2012 | 0000 | While moving from the Ghajar Bridge position to the Maysat east position, an Israeli enemy patrol directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territory. |
| 23 August 2012 | 1700 | An Israeli herder with approximately 200 head of cattle crossed the Blue Line at coordinates Q:757731-N:691801. At 1710 hours, seven members of a hostile patrol infiltrated liberated Lebanese territory, crossing 10 metres over the Blue Line before returning with the herder and the cattle in the direction of occupied territory at 1716 hours. |

**Air violations**

| *Date* | *Time* | *Nature of violation* |
|---|---|---|
| 1 August 2012 | 0805 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut before leaving at 1210 hours over Kafr Killa. |
| | 0945 | Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1100 hours over Alma al-Sha'b. |
| | 2325 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving over Rumaysh at 1430 hours on 2 August 2012. |
| 2 August 2012 | 0810 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Beirut and the South before leaving at 1730 hours over Alma al-Sha'b. |
| | 1010 | Six Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1130 hours over Alma al-Sha'b. |

| *Date* | *Time* | *Nature of violation* |
|---|---|---|
| | 1645 | Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Batrun. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1730 hours over Alma al-Sha'b. |
| 5 August 2012 | 1155 | Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1345 hours over Alma al-Sha'b. |
| 6 August 2012 | 1520 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut before leaving at 1925 hours over Naqurah. |
| 7 August 2012 | 0630 | An Israeli enemy crop duster violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Wazzani. It remained in Lebanese airspace for two minutes before leaving in the direction of occupied Palestinian territory. |
| | 0730 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving at 1130 hours over Rumaysh. |
| | 0755 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1515 hours over Kafr Killa. |
| | 0910 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Bekaa and the North before leaving at 1505 hours over Alma al-Sha'b. |
| | 1020 | Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1145 hours over the occupied Shab'a Farms. |
| | 1100 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South and the Bekaa before leaving at 1820 hours over Naqurah. |
| | 1550 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1700 hours over Alma al-Sha'b. |

| *Date* | *Time* | *Nature of violation* |
|---|---|---|
| 8 August 2012 | 0700 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South, then over Riyaq and Baalbek, and then over the South, before leaving at 1715 hours over Alma al-Sha'b. |
| | 0710 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1530 hours over Naqurah. |
| | 1030 | Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Yarun. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1155 hours over the sea west of Naqurah. |
| | 1145 | Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1220 hours. |
| | 2105 | An Israeli enemy observation balloon violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It then headed towards Bint Jubayl. |
| 9 August 2012 | 0725 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1615 hours over Rumaysh. |
| 10 August 2012 | 0835 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 2030 hours over Rumaysh. |
| | 1010 | Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1200 hours over Alma al-Sha'b. |
| | 2310 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving over Naqurah at 0805 hours on 11 August 2012. |
| 11 August 2012 | 0815 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1705 hours over Kafr Killa. |

| *Date* | *Time* | *Nature of violation* |
|---|---|---|
| | 2305 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving over Naqurah and 0710 hours on 12 August 2012. |
| 12 August 2012 | 0700 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1725 hours over Naqurah. |
| | 0725 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 0930 hours over Alma al-Sha'b. |
| | 1025 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Baalbek, Riyaq, the South, the Shuf and Beirut before leaving at 2315 hours over Naqurah. |
| | 2210 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South, Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil and Arz before leaving over Naqurah at 0355 hours on 13 August 2012. |
| | 2300 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving over Kafr Killa at 0730 hours on 13 August 2012. |
| 13 August 2012 | 1020 | Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1215 hours over Alma al-Sha'b. |
| | 1035 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1420 hours over Rumaysh. |
| | 1045 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Bekaa before leaving at 1900 hours over Alma al-Sha'b. |

| *Date* | *Time* | *Nature of violation* |
|---|---|---|
| 14 August 2012 | 0600 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South, Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1640 hours over Naqurah. |
| | 1030 | Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1140 hours over Rumaysh. |
| | 1845 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South, Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving over Naqurah at 0850 hours on 15 August 2012. |
| | 1910 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South and Beirut and its suburbs, and then over the South, before leaving at 2350 hours over Naqurah. |
| | 1920 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving over Alma al-Sha'b at 0020 hours on 15 August 2012. |
| | 1940 | Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Naqurah. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 2245 hours over the sea off Naqurah. |
| | 1950 | Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 2245 hours over the sea off Naqurah. |
| 15 August 2012 | 0930 | Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1030 hours over Alma al-Sha'b. |
| | 1208 | Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1405 hours over Alma al-Sha'b. |

| *Date* | *Time* | *Nature of violation* |
|---|---|---|
| | 1210 | Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1410 hours over Kafr Killa. |
| | 1215 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Hirmil and Baalbek before leaving at 1745 hours over Kafr Killa. |
| | 1230 | Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Tyre. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1450 hours over the sea off Naqurah. |
| | 1240 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the Shuf, the Western Bekaa, Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1715 hours over Alma al-Sha'b. |
| | 1655 | Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They left at 1710 hours over the sea off Tripoli, heading towards Turkey. |
| | 1720 | Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Jubayl. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1800 hours over Naqurah. |
| 16 August 2012 | 0700 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Baalbek, Riyaq, Hirmil and Arz before leaving at 1550 hours over Rumaysh. |
| | 0800 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1305 hours over Rumaysh. |
| | 1205 | Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1325 hours over Alma al-Sha'b. |

| *Date* | *Time* | *Nature of violation* |
|---|---|---|
| | 1530 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 1750 hours over Alma al-Sha'b. |
| 17 August 2012 | 0755 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the Shuf, the South, Beirut, Damur and Jubayl before leaving at 1400 hours over Alma al-Sha'b. |
| | 1105 | Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1245 hours over Alma al-Sha'b. |
| 18 August 2012 | 0715 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South, Beirut and the Bekaa before leaving at 1855 hours over Rumaysh. |
| | 0850 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and the South before leaving at 1620 hours over Rumaysh. |
| | 2000 | An unidentified illuminated object was seen in the skies over the occupied Shab'a Farms opposite Birkat al-Naqqar. It proceeded to a position over the Israeli enemy's Radar post and ceased emitting light four minutes later. |
| 19 August 2012 | 0800 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 1600 hours over Naqurah. |
| | 0815 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. It circled over the South before leaving at 1215 hours over Rumaysh. |
| | 0900 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1305 hours over Kafr Killa. |

| *Date* | *Time* | *Nature of violation* |
|---|---|---|
| | 1020 | Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1200 hours over Naqurah. |
| 20 August 2012 | 0840 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1355 hours over Rumaysh. |
| | 0850 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South and the Bekaa before leaving at 1600 hours over Alma al-Sha'b. |
| | 0950 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1305 hours over Naqurah. |
| 21 August 2012 | 1015 | Six Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1150 hours over Alma al-Sha'b. |
| | 2010 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving over Rumaysh at 0700 hours on 22 August 2012. |
| 22 August 2012 | 1015 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1500 hours over Rumaysh. |
| | 2255 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving over Alma al-Sha'b at 0725 hours on 23 August 2012. |
| 23 August 2012 | 0940 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Shuba. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, the Shuf and the South before leaving at 1320 hours over Alma al-Sha'b. |
| | 1520 | Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over western Jubayl. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1635 hours over Alma al-Sha'b. |

| *Date* | *Time* | *Nature of violation* |
|---|---|---|
| 24 August 2012 | 0710 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil and Arz before leaving at 1140 hours over Naqurah. |
| | 0940 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Iqlim al-Kharrub and the South before leaving at 1315 hours over Kafr Killa. |
| 25 August 2012 | 0630 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1410 hours over Rumaysh. |
| 26 August 2012 | 0830 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South and Beirut before leaving at 1415 hours over Alma al-Sha'b. |
| 27 August 2012 | 0730 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1110 hours over Alma al-Sha'b. |
| | 0805 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1110 hours over Kafr Killa. |
| | 1055 | Eight Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Naqurah. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1235 hours over Naqurah. |
| | 1105 | Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1250 hours over Rumaysh. |
| | 1145 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1620 hours over Alma al-Sha'b. |
| | 1210 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South, Baalbek, Hirmil and Arz before leaving at 1850 hours over Naqurah. |

| *Date* | *Time* | *Nature of violation* |
|---|---|---|
| | 1700 | Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over the South before leaving at 1715 hours over Rumaysh. |
| 28 August 2012 | 0700 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Beirut and the South before leaving at 1415 hours over Naqurah. |
| | 0750 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Beirut, Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1640 hours over Alma al-Sha'b. |
| | 1425 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South and the Bekaa before leaving at 1945 hours over Kafr Killa. |
| | 1625 | Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over the South and the Bekaa before leaving at 1730 hours over the sea off Naqurah. |
| 29 August 2012 | 0710 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1335 hours over Rumaysh. |
| | 0710 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Iqlim al-Kharrub, the South and Beirut before leaving at 1630 hours over Alma al-Sha'b. |
| | 1130 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1830 hours over Alma al-Sha'b. |
| | 2030 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving over Rumaysh at 1120 hours on 30 August 2012. |
| 30 August 2012 | 0800 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South, Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1300 hours over Rumaysh. |

| *Date* | *Time* | *Nature of violation* |
|---|---|---|
| | 2205 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South and Beirut before leaving over Naqurah at 0600 hours on 31 August 2012. |
| 31 August 2012 | 1005 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It left at 1015 hours over Kafr Killa. |
| | 1035 | Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1215 hours over Kafr Killa. |
| | 1045 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1400 hours over Kafr Killa. |

United Nations A/66/908–S/2012/724

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
19 September 2012

Original: English

**General Assembly**
**Sixty-sixth session**
Agenda item 34
**Prevention of armed conflict**

**Security Council**
**Sixty-seventh year**

## Identical letters dated 13 September 2012 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Uganda to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On behalf of my Government, in its capacity as Chair of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, I have the honour to inform you of the present stage of deliberations of the International Conference concerning the situation in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo and, in that connection, am transmitting herewith the declaration adopted at the third Extraordinary Summit Meeting of the Heads of State and Government, held on 8 September 2012 in Kampala, and two reports of the International Conference Subcommittee of Ministers of Defence (see annexes). Support by the United Nations for this regional initiative will remain crucial for its success.

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annexes could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 34, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Arthur S. **Kafeero**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

12-51624 (E) 011012

Please recycle

## Annex I to the letter dated 13 September 2012 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Uganda to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

## Declaration of the Heads of State and Government of the member States of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region on the security situation in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo

## Third Extraordinary Summit of the Heads of State and Government

**Kampala, 8 September 2012**

**Preamble**

We the Heads of State and Government of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, meeting in Kampala on 8 September 2012, at the invitation of President Yoweri Museveni of the Republic of Uganda and Chair of the International Conference, to discuss the security situation in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo,

Recalling the decisions of our previous extraordinary summits, held in Addis Ababa on 15 July 2012 and Kampala on 7 and 8 August 2012,

Recalling our decisions made in Kampala on 8 and 9 August 2012 to establish a Subcommittee of the Ministers of Defence of the Republic of Angola, the Republic of Burundi, the Republic of the Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Republic of Rwanda, the Republic of Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania with the mandate to propose urgent actionable steps to ensure that fighting stops completely in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo to allow for the consolidation of peace, security and stability and to provide details on the operationalization of the Neutral International Force,

Recalling also our decisions made at the same Summit to reconvene in Kampala on 7 and 8 September 2012 to receive the report of the Subcommittee of the Ministers of Defence on the situation in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo,

Taking note of the message of the Secretary-General of the United Nations supporting the initiatives of the International Conference,

Taking note of the lull in the fighting in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, but cognizant of the deterioration of the security and humanitarian situation in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo due to the armed and unconstitutional activities of the so-called 23 March Movement (M23),

Cognizant of the gravity of the security and humanitarian situation in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo that constitutes a serious threat to peace, security, stability and development in the entire Great Lakes region,

Recalling our firm commitment to the International Conference Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region of 15 December 2006 and its related Protocols,

Appreciating the considerable diplomatic efforts that the Chair of the Summit, President Yoweri Museveni, has continuously undertaken to ensure that the fighting in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo stops completely,

Having considered and adopted the report of the Subcommittee of Ministers of Defence, as amended, including the terms of reference and budget of the expanded Joint Verification Mechanism annexed to it,

Having also considered and adopted, as amended, the report of the Extraordinary Meeting of the Regional Inter-Ministerial Committee on the security situation in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, held in Kampala on 6 September 2012, including the recommendation to collaborate with the Southern African Development Community,

Hereby decide:

**On diplomatic efforts and the cessation of hostilities**

1. Request the Chair of the International Conference to continue with his diplomatic engagement with the parties to the conflict in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo with a view to securing a complete cessation of hostilities and putting an end to the crisis, if feasible, through peaceful political means;

2. Request the Chair of the International Conference and other Heads of State and Government of the International Conference to send a strong message during the proposed United Nations mini-summit on eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, scheduled for 27 September 2012, seeking diplomatic and technical support from the United Nations to the International Conference initiatives, including on the Neutral International Force, the activities of the expanded Joint Verification Mechanism and the political and diplomatic efforts to end the crisis in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo.

**On the Neutral International Force**

1. The Subcommittee of the Ministers of Defence be expanded to include the Ministers of Defence of all the member States;

2. The Committee of Ministers of Defence should immediately convene to take steps, inter alia, to implement the directives of the Summit on the operationalization of the Neutral International Force within three months;

3. The Committee of Ministers of Defense to inform the Regional Inter-Ministerial Committee and directly report to the International Conference Heads of State and Government;

4. Express appreciation to the United Republic of Tanzania for its offer to contribute troops to the Neutral International Force and call upon other member States to make the same commitment within one month.

**On the mandate and financing of the Neutral International Force**

1. The Neutral International Force should be deployed under the mandate of the African Union and the United Nations;

2. Task the four International Conference member States that are members of the African Union Peace and Security Council, namely, the Republic of Angola, the Republic of the Congo, the Republic of Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania, to make a joint presentation to the Peace and Security Council for formal

consideration and approval for the deployment of a Neutral International Force in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Republic of Uganda to coordinate the engagement of this group of member States with the Peace and Security Council;

3. Urge the African Union to seek United Nations support for the deployment of the Neutral International Force;

4. The Chair of the Regional Inter-Ministerial Committee to use his good offices with a view to providing diplomatic support for the operationalization of the Neutral International Force;

5. Request the Chair of the International Conference to formally request African States and regional and international partners to provide financial, logistical and technical support for the operationalization of the Neutral International Force;

6. Urge member States to commit financial and technical resources for the Neutral International Force.

**On the expanded Joint Verification Mechanism and the Joint Intelligence Fusion Centre**

1. Urge all International Conference member States to urgently deploy their officers to the Joint Verification Mechanism in Goma, Democratic Republic of the Congo;

2. Direct the Committee of Ministers of Defence and the Executive Secretary to launch the expanded Joint Verification Mechanism on 14 September 2012;

3. The Joint Intelligence Fusion Centre to directly report intelligence information to the Joint Verification Mechanism and to the Minister of Defence of the member State chairing the International Conference.

**On the Humanitarian Trust Fund**

1. Express appreciation to the member States that have made generous pledges to the International Conference Humanitarian Trust Fund, namely, the Republic of Uganda ($1,000,000); the Democratic Republic of the Congo ($1,000,000); the United Republic of Tanzania ($500,000); the Republic of Kenya ($500,000); and urge other member States to also contribute to the Trust Fund;

2. Direct the Executive Secretary to identify a suitable humanitarian agency to manage the International Conference Humanitarian Trust Fund and to report to the Summit for a decision.

**Fourth Extraordinary Summit of the International Conference**

Decide to hold another Extraordinary Summit to review progress on the implementation of our decisions, on 8 October 2012, in Kampala.

Done in Kampala, Uganda on 8th September 2012

P/1.....
H.E. JOSE EDUARDO DOS SANTOS
President of the Republic of Angola

2.....
H.E PIERRE NKURUNZIZA
President of the Republic of Burundi

3.....
H.E. FRANÇOIS BOZIZE
President of the Central African Republic

4.....
H.E. DENIS SASSOU-NGUESSO
President of the Republic of Congo

5.....
H.E. JOSEPH KABILA KABANGE
President of the Democratic Republic
of Congo

6.....
H.E. MWAI KIBAKI
President of the Republic of Kenya

7.....FOR.....
H.E. PAUL KAGAME
President of the Republic of Rwanda

8.....3/9/2012
For H.E. OMAR HASSAN AHMED EL
BASHIR
President of the Republic of the Sudan

9.....
H.E. JAKAYA MRISHO KIKWETE
President of the United Republic
of Tanzania

10.....
H.E. YOWERI KAGUTA MUSEVENI
President of the Republic of Uganda

11.....FOR.....
H.E. MICHAEL CHILUFYA SATA
President of the Republic of Zambia

## Annex II to the letter dated 13 September 2012 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Uganda to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

## Final report of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region Subcommittee of Ministers of Defence on the security situation in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo

**Kampala, 7 September 2012**

**Background**

1. The Subcommittee of Ministers of Defence was established by the second International Conference on the Great Lakes Region Extraordinary Summit of Heads of State and Government, held in Kampala on 7 and 8 August 2012. The Extraordinary Summit was held in response to the deteriorating security situation in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, perpetuated by armed negative forces, in particular M23. The Subcommittee was chaired by the Minister of Defence of Uganda, Crispus Kiyonga, and was made up of the Republic of Angola, the Republic of Burundi, the Republic of the Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Republic of Rwanda, the Republic of Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania.

2. The Subcommittee of Ministers of Defence was given the following mandate by the Summit of Heads of State:

(a) To propose urgent actionable steps to ensure that fighting stops completely to allow for consolidation of peace, security and stability;

(b) To provide details on the operationalization of the Neutral International Force.

3. The Subcommittee was tasked to submit its interim report to the Chair of the International Conference within two weeks following its establishment and its final report to the Summit of the International Conference Heads of State and Government within four weeks.

4. In discharging its mandate, the Subcommittee of Ministers of Defence held two meetings. The first was held in Goma, Democratic Republic of the Congo, on 16 August 2012. The Goma meeting was preceded by the meeting of the Chiefs of Defence Staff and Chiefs of Intelligence Services and received a briefing from the Executive Secretary on the contacts that he had made. The second meeting was held in Kampala on 6 September 2012.

5. The Subcommittee constituted a bureau comprising the following member States:

- Chair: Republic of Uganda
- Vice-Chair: United Republic of Tanzania
- Rapporteur: Republic of Burundi

6. In line with its mandate, the Subcommittee focused on the following items:

- Proposing urgent actionable steps to ensure that fighting in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo stops completely to allow for consolidation of peace, security and stability
- Providing details on the operationalization of the Neutral International Force
- Developing the terms of reference and budget for the expanded Joint Verification Mechanism
- Clarifying the reporting lines for the Joint Intelligence Fusion Centre

7. During the Goma meeting, the Subcommittee of Ministers of Defence established a Defence Experts Working Group, which met in Kampala on 27 August under the chair of General Aronda Nyakairima, Chief of Defence Forces of the Republic of Uganda. The task of the Working Group was to develop the terms of reference for the expanded Joint Verification Mechanism and to clarify the reporting lines of the International Conference Joint Intelligence Fusion Centre.

8. The Subcommittee expressed its gratitude for the guidance it received from the Chair of the International Conference, President Yoweri Museveni. It also expressed its appreciation for the regular briefings and facilitation of its meetings by the Executive Secretary of the International Conference, Ntumba Luaba. After its meeting in Goma, the Subcommittee, through its Chair, the Minister of Defence of the Republic of Uganda, presented its interim report to the Chair of the International Conference.

9. After deliberations, the Subcommittee made the following recommendations:

**1. Cessation of hostilities**

(a) There shall be an immediate cessation of hostilities. M23 to be formally asked to immediately stop all military actions, including recruitment, deployment of soldiers, supplies of arms and ammunitions. Request the Chair of the International Conference to urge M23 to return to their former positions of 30 June 2012;

(b) Identify and initiate contact with all the warring parties to the current conflict in North Kivu, Democratic Republic of the Congo.

**2. Expanded Joint Verification Mechanism**

Building on the existing Joint Verification Mechanism between the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Republic of Rwanda, the Subcommittee has developed the following terms of reference for the expanded Joint Verification Mechanism:

(i) The main responsibilities of the expanded Joint Verification Mechanism are defined in the terms of reference document. They shall consist, inter alia, of carrying out monitoring, verification and border patrols along the common border areas of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the neighbouring countries of Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda affected by the activities of M23, Forces Démocratiques de Libération du Rwanda and all other negative forces operating in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo;

(ii) The size of the expanded Joint Verification Mechanism to comprise the three members from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, three members from Rwanda and two members from each of the rest of the International Conference member States;

(iii) The Committee of Ministers of International Conference member States to officially launch the expanded Mechanism in Goma on 14 September 2012. The Executive Secretary of the International Conference to help in preparing the event marking the official launch of the Joint Verification Mechanism.

**3. Joint Intelligence Fusion Centre**

Recalling the importance of the International Conference Joint Intelligence Fusion Centre launched in Goma on 13 June 2012, composed of experts from all the 11 member States of the International Conference and charged with the responsibility to collect, process, analyse and verify information on negative and armed groups from the intelligence and security agencies of member States or any other source and to produce and disseminate actionable intelligence with recommended courses of action:

(i) The Joint Intelligence Fusion Centre to support the work of the expanded Joint Verification Mechanism;

(ii) Recommend that the Joint Intelligence Fusion Centre reports will be sent to the Chief of the Military Intelligence of the country chairing the International Conference, who will then send them to his/her Chief of Defence Forces. The Chief of Defence Forces of the country chairing the International Conference will in turn forward the intelligence reports to the International Conference Committee of Ministers of Defence and the International Conference Executive Secretary. The Committee of Chiefs of Defense Forces may call on the Head of the Joint Intelligence Fusion Centre at any time to brief them on the work of the Joint Intelligence Fusion Centre.

**4. Operationalization of the Neutral International Force**

(a) The establishment of an African Union/United Nations mandated Neutral International Force comprising troops from African member States and supported by the African Union, the United Nations and other bilateral and multilateral partners;

(b) Task the Neutral International Force to eradicate M23, Forces Démocratiques de Libération du Rwanda and all other negative forces in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo and to patrol and secure the border zones;

(c) Immediate establishment of a Military Assessment Team composed of representatives of member States mandated to carry out a field assessment to determine, among other things, the structure, configuration and areas of deployment, including the operational, administrative and logistical needs for the Neutral International Force. The Military Assessment Team to also develop the concept of operations of the Neutral International Force, with the assistance of the African Union, the United Nations and other relevant partners. The concept of operation of the Force should be developed within two weeks following this Summit and submitted to the Chair of the International Conference;

(d) Based on an assessment of the security and humanitarian situation and geographical area to be covered, the size of the force should be a reinforced brigade of a minimum of 4,000 troops; the Military Assessment Team to advise on the actual size and components of the force;

(e) Unless new elements arise, the force shall be deployed in four sectors, namely, Beni-Ruwenzori, Rutshurn, Masisi-Walikale and in Rusizi Plains, in South Kivu, Democratic Republic of the Congo;

(f) The timeline for the operationalization of the force should be latest within three months following the International Conference Extraordinary Summit of Heads of State and Government, to be held in Kampala in September 2012;

(g) The Summit to start the process of mobilizing countries willing to contribute troops to the Neutral International Force.

**5 Mandating and funding mechanism**

(a) Request the African Union and the United Nations to mandate the Neutral International Force;

(b) The Summit to establish a mechanism to mobilize resources to facilitate the Neutral International Force and the activities of the expanded Joint Verification Mechanism and, in that regard, it is recommended that contacts be established with the African Union and the United Nations and other interested partners;

(c) Pending the effective funding support from partners, International Conference member States should fund the activities of the Joint Verification Mechanism at least for the initial three months;

(d) Request the United Nations, the African Union and other interested partners to provide logistical and technical assistance to the Neutral International Force, the expanded Joint Verification Mechanism and other related elements;

(e) Request those member States that have not remitted their assessed contributions to urgently ensure full payment of their contributions to the Joint Intelligence Fusion Centre.

Done in Kampala, Uganda, on 7th September 2012

1. .....

General Candido P.S. Van-Dunem
Minister of National Defence
Republic of Angola

2. .....

General Major Pontien GACIYUBWENGE
Minister of National Defence and Former Combatants
Republic of Burundi

3. .....

Prof. Charles Zacharie BOWAO
Minister at Presidency in charge of National Defence
Republic of Congo

4. .....

Mr. Alexandre LUBA-NTAMBO
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence and Former Combatants
Democratic Republic of Congo

5. .....

General James KABAREBE
Minister of Defence
Republic of Rwanda

6. Nahodha

Hon. Shamsi Vuai Nahodha (MP)
Minister of Defence and National Service
United Republic of Tanzania

7. .....

Honourable Crispus KIYONGA (MP)
Minister of Defence
Republic of Uganda

## Annex III to the letter dated 13 September 2012 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Uganda to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

## Report of the second meeting of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region Subcommittee of Ministers of Defence on the Security Situation in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo

**Kampala, 6 September 2012**

### Introduction

1. The second meeting of the International Conference Subcommittee of Ministers of Defence was held in Kampala on 6 September 2012. The meeting was held subsequent to the Kampala decision of Heads of State and Government made on 7 and 8 August 2012. It was held as a follow-up to the meeting of the Subcommittee of Ministers of Defence, held in Goma, Democratic Republic of the Congo, on 16 August 2012. The Goma meeting established a Defense Experts Working Group, which met in Kampala on 27 August 2012. The second meeting was chaired by Crispus Kiyonga, the Minister of Defence of the Republic of Uganda, and attended by members of the Subcommittee of Ministers of Defence from the Republic of Angola, the Republic of Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Republic of the Congo, the Republic of Rwanda, the Republic of Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania.

### Opening ceremony

2. The opening session was addressed by the Chair and Minister of Defence of the Republic of Uganda, Crispus Kiyonga, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uganda, Oryem Okello. Dr. Kiyonga reiterated that the objective of the meeting was to follow up on the meting held in Goma, adding that he had presented an interim report to the Chair of the International Conference, President Yoweri Museveni. He stated that the main objective of the meeting was to prepare the final report of the Subcommittee to the Heads of State and Government. Dr. Kiyonga also recalled the twin mandates of the Subcommittee as directed by the Heads of State and Government. He noted that the Subcommittee needed to interact with the Regional Inter-Ministerial Committee ahead of the Summit of Heads of State. The meeting expressed its appreciation for the support granted to the Subcommittee by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in terms of vehicles and residential and office accommodations accorded to the Joint Verification Mechanism.

3. In his remarks, Oryem Okello, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uganda and the Chair of the Regional Inter-Ministerial Committee, welcomed the members of the International Conference Subcommittee of Ministers of Defence to Kampala, particularly the Monyonyo Speke Resort. He extended his appreciation to the Subcommittee of Ministers of Defence for the job well done after holding a meeting in Goma with the aim of implementing the decisions of the Heads of State and Government regarding the security situation in eastern Democratic Republic of

the Congo. Mr. Okello reminded the meeting that the international community and different stakeholders were waiting in anticipation to see whether the recommendations taken by the Ministers in various International Conference meetings would be implemented or just remain on paper. He further indicated that the victims of violence in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo had expectations to see improvement in the security situation and full implementation of the recommendations of the Subcommittee of Ministers of Defence of the Great Lakes region. He wished the meeting fruitful deliberations.

**Agenda of the meeting**

4. The agenda of the meeting was agreed as follows:

(a) Brief report by the Chair of the Subcommittee;

(b) Consideration of the report of the Defence Experts Working Group on the terms of reference of the expanded Joint Verification Mechanism and on the reporting lines of the Joint Intelligence Fusion Centre;

(c) Brief by the International Conference Executive Secretary on the status of logistical and financial support to the expanded Joint Verification Mechanism and related matters;

(d) Consideration of the draft final report of the Subcommittee of Ministers of Defence to the Extraordinary Summit of Heads of State;

(e) Interaction with the Regional Inter-Ministerial Committee;

(f) Any other business.

**Report of the Chair of the Subcommittee of Ministers of Defence**

5. The Chair of the Subcommittee of Ministers of Defence informed the meeting that President Museveni, the Chair of the International Conference, was happy to receive the report of the Subcommittee of Ministers of Defence and extended his appreciation on the commitment and urgency displayed by the Subcommittee in implementing the decisions of the Summit.

6. He indicated that President Museveni directed him, as the Chair, to organize a meeting with the leadership of M23 with a view to informing them of some elements of the recommendations of the Subcommittee of the Ministers of Defence, including reiteration of the position held by the International Conference Heads of State and Government regarding stopping the fighting in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo. Subsequently, the Chair of the Subcommittee had a meeting with M23 in Kampala, during which the latter mentioned that they were still respecting the decision to stop fighting. However, the group wanted to know what would happen next. In response, the Chair of the Subcommittee informed M23 that President Museveni was in contact with other Heads of State and Government of the International Conference and that they would be duly informed on what would happen next. He further mentioned to the meeting that, even if there was a lull, no formal cessation of hostilities in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo had been declared as yet.

**Consideration of the report of the Defence Experts Working Group on the terms of reference of the expanded Joint Verification Mechanism and on the Joint Intelligence Fusion Centre**

7. The Chief of Defence Forces of the Republic of Uganda, General Aronda Nyakairima, presented the report of the Defence Experts Working Group on the terms of reference of the expanded Joint Verification Mechanism and the report lines for the Joint Intelligence Fusion Centre. The Subcommittee of Ministers of Defence deliberated and adopted the terms of reference with some amendments. Regarding the budget, the meeting advised that the budget be refined for approval by the Summit of Heads of State. There should be harmonization between the reporting lines of the Joint Intelligence Fusion Centre and the rules and procedures of the Joint Intelligence Fusion Centre. The Subcommittee will bring the issue of the reporting lines of the Joint Intelligence Fusion Centre to the meeting of the full Committee of Ministers of Defence for further harmonization.

**Brief by the International Conference Executive Secretary on the status of logistical and financial support to the expanded Joint Verification Mechanism**

8. The Executive Secretary briefed the Subcommittee on his efforts to mobilize funds for the operationalization of the expanded Joint Verification Mechanism and the Neutral International Force. Efforts so far undertaken by the Executive Secretary included the meetings with the group of friends and partners, United Nations senior officials in New York and representatives of the International Conference member States at the United Nations. During the meeting with the Head of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), the latter indicated that it could provide logistical support to the expanded Joint Verification Mechanism and to the Joint Intelligence Fusion Centre, similar to the support it was providing to the armed forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Head of MONUSCO further asked the International Conference to urgently indicate the specific needs for support of the expanded Joint Verification Mechanism. Belgium and the European Union, through its representative at the African Union Commission, among others, had also indicated their willingness to support the activities of the Joint Verification Mechanism.

9. The Executive Secretary was advised that the International Conference should work closely with the African Union to develop a concept document for the operationalization of the Neutral International Force. In addition, the Executive Secretary reported that, following his request, the African Union had already provided one military expert and a civilian expert to assist in the development of the concept for the operationalization of the Neutral International Force.

10. With regard to political and diplomatic support, the Executive Secretary reported that the Secretary-General of the United Nations had proposed to organize a mini-summit for the International Conference Heads of State and Government, to be held in New York on the margins of the United Nations General Assembly on 27 September 2012. The Executive Secretary also informed the meeting that the Southern African Development Community had requested to be invited to attend the Kampala International Conference Summit of Heads of State.

11. The meeting proposed that the Joint Verification Mechanism be launched on 14 September 2012 in Goma. The meeting also requested the Executive Secretary to expedite contacts with MONUSCO and other relevant partners for possible support.

**Security situation in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo**

12. On the security situation in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo noted that the situation had rapidly deteriorated, owing to the fact that M23 had not gone back to its former positions of 30 June 2012, nor stopped its military and unconstitutional activities. On the contrary, M23 had established a structure similar to a government. He also noted that the humanitarian situation had also worsened, characterized by the displacement of the population and appalling human rights violations, including the abduction of children and rape.

**Discussions**

13. In the discussions that followed the report of the Executive Secretary, the meeting sought clarification about possible support to the Neutral International Force from partners. The meeting also sought clarification on the budget of the expanded Joint Verification Mechanism. It was suggested that timelines for the Joint Verification Mechanism should also be clarified, as well as the areas of operation of the Joint Verification Mechanism. The meeting recommended that all member States of the International Conference should be represented in the expanded Joint Verification Mechanism.

14. There was discussion on the appropriate title of the Head of the expanded Joint Verification Mechanism, and it was recommended that the title of Commander of the Joint Verification Mechanism be retained. There was also discussion on the issues of resources for operationalization of the expanded Joint Verification Mechanism. The meeting felt that the borders to be covered by the expanded Joint Verification Mechanism were fairly long and would require heavy resources. It was agreed that the status of functional immunity of the expanded Joint Verification Mechanism in areas of operation should be covered by goodwill.

15. The meeting emphasized that the inclusion of all International Conference member States, though costly, added value to the work of the expanded Joint Verification Mechanism. The meeting advised the Executive Secretary to intensify efforts to raise funds for the work of the expanded Joint Verification Mechanism, while member States should contribute start-up funds. The meeting noted with appreciation the promise of three vehicles and office and residential accommodation for members of the Joint Verification Mechanism by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

16. The meeting thanked the Executive Secretary for his diplomatic engagements and noted that the final decisions were the prerogative of the Chair of the International Conference Summit and there should therefore be no contradiction or parallel decision-making processes.

17. The meeting felt that it would be inappropriate to disclose the details of their work to the Regional Inter-Ministerial Committee because the subcommittee was mandated to report to the Summit.

**Any other business**

18. The meeting noted that, during its troika meeting held in Dar es Salaam on 4 September 2012, SADC had commended the efforts of the International Conference in trying to find solutions for the conflict in eastern Democratic

Republic of the Congo, and had expressed its willingness to work with the International Conference in the ongoing initiatives.

**Recommendations of the Subcommittee of Ministers of Defence to the Heads of State and Government**

19. After further discussions, the Subcommittee of Ministers recommended the following:

(a) Military experts from members of the Committee of Ministers of Defence to provide help to the Executive Secretary to clarify the needs of the expanded Joint Verification Mechanism;

(b) The expanded Joint Verification Mechanism to conduct monitoring, verification and border patrol tasks along the border areas of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda affected by the activities of M23, Forces Démocratiques de Libération du Rwanda and all other negative forces operating in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo;

(c) The expanded Joint Verification Mechanism to be constituted by all the member States of the International Conference, including three members from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, three members from the Republic of Rwanda and two members each from all the other member States;

(d) Pending the effective funding support from partners, the Committee to recommend that member States should fund the activities of the Joint Verification Mechanism at least for the initial three months;

(e) The Subcommittee recommended to the Summit to express appreciation to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo for offering accommodation and office support to the expanded Joint Verification Mechanism;

(f) The Committee of Ministers of Defence to officially launch the Joint Verification Mechanism in Goma on 14 September 2012. The Executive Secretary of the International Conference to help in preparing the event marking the official launch of the expanded Joint Verification Mechanism.

**Done in Kampala (Uganda) on 7th September 2012**

1.....
General Candido P.S.Van-Dúnem
Minister of National Defence
**Republic of Angola**

2.....
General Major **Pontien GACIYUBWENGE**
Minister of Defence and Former Combatants
**Republic of Burundi**

3.....
**Prof. Charles Zacharie BOWAO**
Minister at Presidency in charge
of National Defence
Republic of Congo

4.....
Mr. Alexandre LUBA NTAMBO
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of
Defence and Former Combatants
**Democratic Republic of Congo**

5.....
General James **KABAREBE**
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6.....
**Hon. Shamsi Vuai Nahodha (MP)**
Minister of Defence and National Service
United Republic of Tanzania

7.....
Honourable Cripus KIYONGA (MP)
Minister of Defence
Republic of Uganda